3.3.1. The institution has a stated Code of Ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Research

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Mgt. Studies & Research
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Code of Ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Research

To improve the quality of research and to discourage malpractices and plagiarism in research, the college has established code of ethics.

The guidelines for research publications and code of ethics for plagiarism are framed in accordance with the Academic Council report for Savitribai Phule Pune University.

Present status

Increasing number of faculty and students are falling prey to dubious/ spurious/ predatory publishers, journals and other periodicals. There is need for better clarity on what should be considered as good publication and what the broad criteria of good journal are. Many predatory commercial journals aggressively advertise and assure publication of any manuscript rapidly at cost. Most such Journals are from natural, applied and biomedical sciences, pharmacy, technology, and engineering and management disciplines, where there is huge demand. Especially in India, explosion of spurious journals and fraud/ unreliable indexing agencies has become a worrisome scam. Many private colleges and Universities have started in-house journals.

Presently, a lot of information is available on internet and online as source material. In this context, plagiarism has become a serious problem. Therefore, it is necessary for any reputed and prestigious university/Institute to formulate well defined Guidelines to check menace of plagiarism.

Plagiarism and methods of plagiarism:

'Plagiarism' is the unacknowledged use of some one's work as another person's own work. Plagiarism involves copying of Phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, or longer extracts from published or unpublished work including from internet without giving acknowledgement.

1

Methods of Plagiarism:

1. Quoting directly another person's language, data, illustration, tables, etc. without due acknowledgement of the source.
2. Copying a section of book/article/report/monograph/dissertation/thesis without proper citation.
3. Paragraphing the work of others without due acknowledgements.
4. Using ideas of someone else without crediting the originator.
5. Copying, cutting and pasting from the internet or online source and submitting as one's own work without giving proper reference/citation.
6. Repetitive Research
7. Replication
8. Misleading Attribution
9. Unethical Collaboration

Publication Ethics

The desperation to publish might have adverse effects on quality of publications, temptation to find short cuts and easy ways to publish, which in turn can compromise publication ethics. The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) as a forum of editors and publishers of peer review journals promotes integrity in research publications. COPE guidance and tutorials are valuable to promote publication ethics among faculty and students. COPE guidelines for authors, editors and publishers are available at www.publicationethics.org.

COPE guidelines for authors are more relevant for this report, which stress ethical and responsible research, compliance to all relevant legislation, presenting results clearly, honestly, and without plagiarism, fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation. Avoiding temptation of splitting data or using contents in parts to increase number of papers from same data (salami slicing). Researchers should describe their methods clearly so that their findings can be confirmed by others. Authors should submit only original work, not plagiarized, nor published elsewhere.

2

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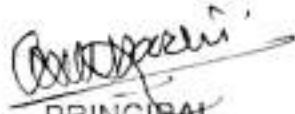
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- Similarity contents are from student's previous published work without proper citation. Students will be required to resubmit the work with proper citations. If the published work is co-authored by the others, the researcher shall submit a consent letter from co-author(s) and publisher permitting him to use the work in his thesis/research paper.

3

- When the plagiarism is a result of negligence or without intent to cheat and the similarity between documents marginally outside the limit, the student may be allowed to resubmit the work with proper citations.

- If intentional or deliberate practice is found to copy the work done by someone else and large amount of data taken from someone else's work, art work copying, source code copying etc.,. Intention to cheat is very clear. The student's registration may be cancelled.

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4

ME COMPUTER (2013 course)

Dissertation stage II Report

July 2017

MS. NIKITA RAMDAS ALAI

DS II Title :- Top Down Approach for XML
Keyword Query processing using
Disk based Index.

xml paper

by Aala1 Nikita

Chapter 1

SYNOPSIS

DISSERTATION TITLE

Top Down Approach for XML Keyword Query Processing using Disk based Index

INTERNAL GUIDE

Prof. A. S. Vaidya

TECHNICAL KEY WORDS

XML,CAR,VUN,keyword query,disk based index,XML keyword.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To provide an XML fragmentation scheme that satisfies known correctness criteria in distributed database design.

2. To design an allocation approach for schema information and XML fragment data at local sites. In our approach, however, index structures play a central role in encoding global context information of XML fragment data allocated at local sites.

3. Distributed Query Processing: The index structures in our approach provide the basic means to locate and reconstruct distributed XML fragments.

1.2 MOTIVATION

The limitations of existing system are common-ancestor-repetition (CAR) and visiting-useless-node (VUN) are listed [1]. To solve these problems we introduce a generic strategy to answer keyword query. The reason behind developing a XML

1

Chapter 3

INTRODUCTION

3.1 DISSERTATION IDEA

The different techniques and algorithms of top down strategy for XML keyword query processing are illustrated in this report. The aim of this report is to make sure that answering the given query in faster and efficient way. Many applications in the business and scientific domains XML has been widely used for storing, exchanging and publishing data. When compared with structured query languages such as XQuery and XPath, keyword search is also popular over XML data. It acts as substitute for users from understanding complex queries. One of the strengths of XML is that it can be used to represent structured and unstructured data. Keyword search is important to query XML data. There are various indexing techniques are used to solve the searching problem as well as with the help of tree model which is used to store XML data, query processing is accelerated. A system that supports query semantics captures more meaningful results.

The common issues that results in redundancy are CAR and VUN problems.

CAR problem: In graph theory the lowest common ancestor of two nodes v and w in a tree T is the lowest i.e. deepest node that has both v and w as descendants, where each node to be descendant to itself. While multiple operations results in all common ancestors on the path from root to visiting nodes to be repeatedly visited, which is called as common ancestor repetition (CAR).

VUN problem: Given a keyword query Q and XML document D, let v be the set of nodes D that contains one keyword query in their sub trees then we can classify them into following categories:

(1) common ancestor (CAs);

(2) useless nodes (UNs);

7

Chapter 4

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND SCOPE

4.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

To design a system on XML keyword query processing which is used for faster retrieval of relevant document by using disk based index approach.

Input:

Table 4.1: Input

XML Tree Generation	Query Processing
User Query	XML Query

Output:

Table 4.2: Output

Disk based Index	Retrieval
XML Query	XML Fragments

15

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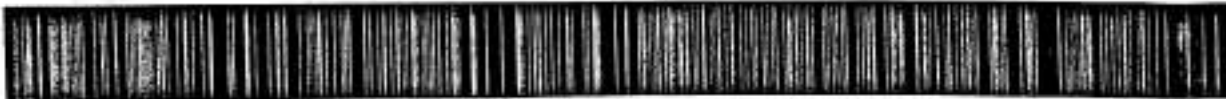
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and its various types.

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Electricity is only one of the many forms of energy used in industry, homes, businesses, and

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transportation. With increase in the industry, consumption of electrical energy is increased. As a result there is increase in the size of the generating station and the interconnected networks called power grids. Due to increase in the size of the grids and generating stations this also increases the possibility of abnormal operation in the systems. There may be sudden decreases in the impedance of the power systems network, which lead to an increase in current, known as fault current, and faults in the electrical power systems are inevitable.

Often generating stations are located far away from urban areas and the electrical energy is transmitted from generating station through long overhead transmission lines. These transmission lines are naked and exposed to the atmosphere. Wind may blow down electric poles and ground the wires or lightning may cause severe faults in

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can damage the equipment installed at the power grids and generating station. The increase in electrical energy consumption necessitates a large power system, resulting in considerable increase in the system fault current levels. These fault currents generate large mechanical forces which endanger the mechanical integrity of

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